

THE PANAMA CANAL

By Frederic J. Haskin

We are open all day today

1
8
6
2

Walker's

1
9
0
8

CORNER 3rd SO. AND MAIN

Phones—Independent, 27; Bell—EXCHANGE
2; call all departments.

The last day of our great Anniversary sale will be made wonderfully attractive by even more remarkable reductions than we've quoted before. Every department offers splendid savings on seasonable things—these few quotations will give an idea. Store open till 9:30 this evening.

Fifty linen suits half-priced

A beautiful sample line of these neat summer suits. Made of finest linen—strictly tailored and fancy lace trimmed effects. Pinks, blues and natural shades comprise the assortment. Choose like this:

\$12.75 suits for.....	\$6.38	\$15.00 suits for.....	\$7.50
\$18.00 suits for.....	\$9.00	\$20.00 suits for.....	\$10.00
\$25.00 suits for.....	\$12.50	\$30.00 suits for.....	\$15.00

First floor—Annex.

No approvals.

Dainty corset covers—lace and embroidery trimmed—beading and ribbon finished. Worth 65c and 75c each. Choice... 39c

Annex—no approvals.

J. Prescott Morgan's flexible nail boards. Come one dozen in the box. Worth 15c box. Special Saturday..... 10c

East aisle—Main store.

Saturday knit underwear and hosiery offers

Women's fine lisle vests; low neck; sleeveless; plain crocheted or lace trimmed yoke. Worth 75c each. Saturday..... 42c

Misses' and infants' lisle hose—plains and fancy. Worth 50c the pair. Saturday..... 29c

Boys' halibragan shirts and drawers. Worth 35c the garment, Saturday..... 25c and 35c values..... 19c

East aisle—Main store.

Women's line lisle suits—light in weight—high neck—long or short sleeves—knee length. Worth \$1.75 the suit, at..... \$1.15

Misses' lisle finishes, fine ribbed hose—20c and 35c values—Saturday, the pair..... 11c

Women's vests and pants—25 dozen garments—35c to 50c values—Saturday, to close..... 15c

East aisle—Main store.

"Men's corner" specials

\$2.00 white shirts..... \$1.15
\$1.50 white shirts..... 85c
75c and \$1.00 handkerchiefs..... 45c
\$2.50 E and W shirts..... \$1.65
25c outing collars..... 10c
50c silk or linen handkerchiefs, 35c each, or three for..... \$1.00
Pure linen handkerchiefs—20c grade—12 off or each..... 10c

East aisle—Main store.

Art needlework offers

Stamped pieces ready for working greatly reduced.

\$1.00 dressing sashes..... 75c
\$1.35 chemise..... \$1.00
\$2.00 Eton jackets..... 95c
35c lingerie hats..... 20c
75c lingerie aprons..... 50c
50c sleeves and yokes..... 25c

East aisle—Main store.

Sweeping reductions on women's gloves

\$2.00 and \$2.25 kid gloves, Saturday, the pair..... \$1.35
\$1.55, \$1.75 and \$2.00 kid gloves, Saturday, the pair..... 95c
\$1.25 two clasp gloves, Saturday, the pair..... 75c

These reductions include almost our entire stock of gloves. Stock-reducing is imperative.

Boys' hats—65c for 39c

Straws sailors—good leather sweat band—silk outside band. Splendid 65c values. Choose at..... 39c

Children's linen Tam O'Shanter and broad brimmed sailors. Worth 65c; choice..... 39c

Juvenile section—Annex.

Women's linen handkerch'fs

Pure linen, daintily embroidered handkerchiefs; worth 75c each. Special..... 59c

Dainty initial linen handkerchiefs; worth 35c each. Special..... 23c

Center aisle—Main store.

All parasols—one-third off.

\$2.50 umbrellas for \$1.85.

VI.—Labor Situation.

FLORIDA, Canal Zone, July 16.—There is a complete change of the labor on the Panama canal every eight months. In other words, every one of the 25,000 men who constitute the force quits and goes home within ten months. From this one may infer that it is no summer even. A constant stream of new men coming in and a constant stream of old ones going out. Every ship that comes to the canal has its quota of deck hands, and every one that leaves takes away very nearly as many. This constant change of force is not to lack of wages, every laborer on the canal gets more than he could command anywhere else, had he the means to go. Neither is it due to lack of working or living conditions; both of these are better than ever enjoyed at home. It is due to the high wages and in part to the depressing effect of work on the men. The white laborer gets 20 cents, American money, per hour, and negro laborer 10 cents. Free quarters are given all who desire them, and assistance is given them at the rate of 10 cents a day for the whites and 30 cents a day for the blacks. Out of the wages the laborer can save a dollar easily, and the negro can put away \$30 or \$40 cents. A Spaniard or an American with \$100 or \$500 in his pocket, the savings of eighteen months, begins to feel like going home. When the West Indian negro gets \$200 saved up he is as much of a millionaire among his own people as a Vanderbilt of a Gold is among the people of the States.

This leads them to give up the work, and if there was not a constant stream of incoming workmen the canal project would suffer from lack of labor. The other cause, an enervating climate, is not a factor in the rapid emigration from the isthmus. The temperature on the isthmus is not high at any time. In fact, it seldom goes above 85, a temperature which is frequently exceeded by many of the American summer resorts. But the atmosphere is so humid that every passing breeze seems laden to the point of thorough saturation, and in eighteen months the men's inclination for hard work is indeed as limp as a rag.

Except for the climate—and that is enervating rather than unhealthy—laboring conditions are ideal. The workmen's quarters are excellently adapted to their needs. They have sleeping barracks, with hinged berths like those on steamboats. These barracks are well ventilated, and are supplied with sanitary plumbing and shower baths. In fact, it would be hard to put a finger on a single large piece of construction work in the United States where the men are so comfortably housed as they are on the isthmus. They are vastly better cared for when they sleep in commission barracks than when they live in little shacks of their own; for the latter are damp, dirty, evil smelling, vermin laden and without sanitary plumbing.

As for the food, it is clean, nourishing and in abundance. The commission acts on the policy that an underfed laborer is a poor investment, and that the greatest economy is to feed the laborer well. In the case of the Spaniards and Italians native cooks are employed, so that they may have their dishes prepared to their taste. Their mess halls are large, airy and scrupulously clean. Their rations correspond to the work they have to do, the aim being to feed them the character of food that will best enable them to do a good day's work. There is but very little complaint among the Spaniards with reference to their fare. The West Indian negroes would not eat enough to keep their strength and health when they were allowed to board themselves, so now all who sleep in commission barracks are obliged to patronize the commission kitchens. In other words, they are charged 30 cents a day for food whether they eat it or not, and it is needless to say that none of them skip a meal under such conditions. When the work was begun the negroes were allowed to patronize the kitchens or to subsist themselves, just as they saw fit. Most of them saw fit to subsist themselves. A mango or two, perhaps a slice of pineapple or a couple of bananas, and maybe a yam, would make their meal. The consequence was that they were always weak. And when they were taken to the hospital with malaria, pneumonia or some other disease to which, by nature and through habits of life they are particularly susceptible, they had no recuperative powers, being literally half starved. The percentage of recoveries was so low that the hospital authorities made representations of undereating. The commission then decided to offer them the food free if they would cook it. But they are too indifferent to do this. Then it was decided to cook it for them and give it to them free. As might be imagined, the West Indian kitchens did a hand office business under these conditions.

After furnishing the cooked food free for a while the commission reached the conclusion that the best way out of the difficulty was to prepare the food for them and charge them thirty cents a day each, eat or no eat. There was a big howl among the negroes about it. They protested that it cost them too much in proportion to their wages, complained that it was not good to eat, and a whole lot of other things. But as a matter of fact, it was not against the food or its cost that their real complaint lay. Down in the West Indies they have highly drawn social distinctions. A carpenter sitting down to eat with a mere pick-and-shovel laborer is unheard of. The social lines are well-nigh as firmly drawn between the mechanic and the laborer as they are in the South between the whites and the blacks. There is the real ground for complaint, but of course the commission took no cognizance of it.

A West Indian kitchen is not a bad place to visit. Everything is as neat as a new pin. A medical inspection of each place is held every day, and if everything is not in apple-pie order a complaint is sent in to headquarters. Just a few such complaints spell reduction or dismissal for the steward and cook, so that there are very few of them to make. A large piece of beef is brought to the kitchen in cold storage, and is there cut up into half-pound pieces. This beef is cooked in a big copper boiler. Then there are potatoes, beans, and other things which make a splendid meal for the laborer. When everything is cooked and the meal hour arrives, each laborer brings his pan, and after presenting his meal check gets his portion dished out to him. He takes it to his quarters, or he may retire to the shade of a nearby tree or to his quarters to eat it.

A year ago they counted one Spanish laborer would do the work of three West Indian negroes. For a long time the negroes had thought that the digging of the canal depended on them, and they were indifferent as to how much work they would do. It was a common saying that they never exerted themselves except when they were running after the pay ear. Then some Porto Rican Spaniards were brought over and tried. These did so well that it was decided to send an agent to Spain and Italy to get some men. All sorts of difficulties were experienced. When they said "Panama" to any laborer over there he was ready to run. The evil days of the French occupation had not been forgotten. But by hook and crook they managed to get a few to go. They came to the isthmus and tried it. Soon glowing reports and some good American money began to arrive in Spain and Italy, and except for the restrictions of the governments there was little trouble to get good men. Finally so many Spaniards could be gotten that it was decided not to worry with the restrictions that the Italian government sought to impose. As the Spaniards grew more numerous the commission could be a little more independent, and the West Indian negroes had to work better of less their jobs. They elected to work better, and as the days came and go they are becoming more and more efficient. They have induced the margin of relative efficiency from three to one to two to one, and in many instances even down to the point where the West Indian will do almost as much work as a Spaniard.

There is a pretty good system of promotion among the negro labor. When a likely looking negro is found in the force he is given a job as a waiter in one of the Isthmian Canal commission's hotels. If he makes good there he soon finds himself head waiter in one of the smaller places. If he does well there he is at liberty to go to the Hotel de Mecca of every West Indian negro. There he has the usual tip coming his way, and he manages to get along pretty well. He even stands a chance of getting to be head waiter. We had two physicians; both of them gave him up. We then gave him Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea remedy which cured him and believe that saved his life.—William H. Strolling, Carbon Hill, Ala. There is no doubt but this remedy saves the lives of many children each year. Give it with castor oil according to the plain printed directions and a cure is certain. For sale by all druggists.

Tomorrow—The Panama Canal. VII. Living Conditions.

Boy's Life Saved.

My little boy, four years old, had a severe attack of dysentery. We had two physicians; both of them gave him up. We then gave him Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea remedy which cured him and believe that saved his life.—William H. Strolling, Carbon Hill, Ala. There is no doubt but this remedy saves the lives of many children each year. Give it with castor oil according to the plain printed directions and a cure is certain. For sale by all druggists.

Tribune Want Ads.
Bell phone 5201. Ind. phone 350-348.



YOU CAN'T CONCEAL MERIT
Every package lauded by our SOFT WATER PROCESS. Reflects the merit thereof of better color, longer life to the fabric, perfect results attained.

TROY LAUNDRY,
"THE LAUNDRY OF QUALITY"
Both Phones 192. 166 Main St.

A Bold Step.

to overcome the well-grounded and reasonable objections of the more intelligent to the use of secret, medicinal compounds, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., some time ago, decided to make a bold departure from the usual course pursued by the makers of put-up medicines for domestic use, and so has published broad-leaf and open to the whole world, a full and complete list of all the ingredients entering into the composition of his widely advertised medicines. Thus he has taken numerous patrons and patients into full confidence. Thus too he has revealed the medicinal properties of his secret trials of doubtful merit, and made the medicines of Known Composition. By this bold step Dr. Pierce has shown that his formulas are of such excellence that he is not afraid to subject them to the test of public opinion. Not only does the wrapper of every bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the new medicine for weak stomach, torpid liver or biliousness and all catarrhal diseases, reveal the ingredients, but printed upon it, in English, a full and complete list of all the ingredients composing it, but a small fee has been compiled from numerous medical works, of all the different kinds of practice, containing very numerous extracts from the writings of leading authorities of medicine, endorsing in the most possible terms, each and every ingredient contained in Dr. Pierce's medicines. This little book will be mailed free to any one sending address on postal card or letter, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., requesting the same. From this little book it will be learned that Dr. Pierce's medicines contain no alcohol, narcotics, mineral salts or other poisonous or injurious agents, and that they are made from native medicinal plants of great value; also that some of the most valuable ingredients contained in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for weak, nervous, over-worked, "run-down," nervous, debilitated women, are employed, long ago, by the Indians for similar ailments affecting their squaws. In fact, one of the most valuable medicinal plants entering into the composition of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was known to the Indians as "snake-weed." Our knowledge of the use of a few of our most valuable native medicinal plants was gained from the Indians. It is made up by improved and exact processes, the "Favorite Prescription" is a most efficient remedy for regulating all the woman's functions, correcting disorders of the stomach, anorexia and indigestion, promoting painful periods, toning up the system and bringing about a healthy state of life. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

DOCTOR ADVISED
USE OF CUTICURA

er Other Treatment Failed—
Eczema in Raw Spot on Baby
Boy's Face Lasted for Months—
Dried with Pain when Washed.

EZEMA WAS CURED AND
HAS NEVER REAPPEARED

Our baby boy broke out with
eczema on his face when one month
old. One place on the side of his face
size of a nickel was raw like beef
for three months, and he would
cry when I bathed the parts that
were sore and broken out. I gave him
more and more treatment from a good
doctor, but at the end of that time the
eczema was not better. Then my doctor
advised me to use Cuticura. I used
Cuticura Ointment, a third of
Cuticura Soap, and half a
box of Cuticura Resolvent he was well
his face was as smooth as any
child's. He is now two years and
old and no eczema has reappeared.
I still using the Cuticura Soap; I
think it is the finest toilet soap I ever
used. I keep my little girl's hair and
scalp clean with it too. I am so
glad for what Cuticura has done
for my baby. M. L. Harris, R. F. D. 1,
Kam, May 14 and June 12, '07.

SANATIVE
Disinfecting Is Best
accomplished by Cuticura.

men, especially mothers, find Cuti-
cure, Ointment, and Pills the pur-
est, sweetest, and most
effective remedies for
preserving, purifying,
and beautifying the
skin, scalp, hair, and
hands, for the treat-
ment of inflammatory
and ulcerative condi-
tions, as well as for re-
solving all sorts of skin
diseases. Cuticura is
entirely free from all
poisonous ingredients,
and is the only skin
preparation that can be
used on the face, neck,
and all parts of the body,
without danger of harm.
Cuticura is the only
preparation that can be
used on the face, neck,
and all parts of the body,
without danger of harm.
Cuticura is the only
preparation that can be
used on the face, neck,
and all parts of the body,
without danger of harm.

Write External and Internal Treatment for
Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills to
Cuticura Co., 225 N. 3rd St., St. Paul, Minn.
Cuticura Co. will send you a free copy of
the "Cuticura Book" if you will send
them a stamped envelope and a recent
photograph of your face, neck, and
hands. The "Cuticura Book" is a
valuable treatise on skin diseases, and
is the only book of its kind. It is
written by a leading authority on skin
diseases, and is the only book of its
kind. It is the only book of its kind.
Write to Cuticura Co., 225 N. 3rd St.,
St. Paul, Minn., for a free copy of the
"Cuticura Book" and a recent photo-
graph of your face, neck, and hands.

Bulletin of Excursion Rates



PIONEER DAY RATES.
July 23 and 24. Limit July 26.

EXCURSION TO CANADA
August 4.

Stirling	.....	\$32.80
Raymond	.....	\$33.20
Magrath	.....	\$33.75
Cardston	.....	\$35.25
Lethbridge	.....	\$35.80

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO PACIFIC COAST.

EXCURSIONS NORTH—July 23 and August 8 and 22.

See agents for limits and further particulars.

City Ticket Office.....201 Main Street

California Summer Excursions

\$40
\$50
\$65



Stop-
overs

On Sale June 1st to Sept. 15th, inclusive.

Final Return Limit October 31st.

LOS ANGELES

Returning Same Way.....\$40.00
Returning Thro' San Francisco.....\$50.00
Returning Thro' Portland.....\$65.00

TWO DAILY PALATIAL TRAINS.
UNEXCELLED DINING CAR SERVICE.
PULLMAN AND TOURIST SLEEPERS.
GOOD ON LOS ANGELES LIMITED.

Ask the Agent, 169 Main St.

T. C. PECK, G. P. A. J. H. BURTNER, D. P. A.
Los Angeles. Salt Lake City.



"American
Beauty
Beer" Always
good.

SALT LAKE CITY
BREWING CO.

Phones No. 17. J. MORITZ, Gen. Mgr.

RED CROSS DENTISTS Special 5 Days

Corner 3d So. and Main, "Over Van Dyke's."

Gold crowns, 22-k.....	\$3.00
Silver fillings.....	\$1.50
\$15 Zylone plates for.....	\$7.50
\$7 best rubber for.....	\$4.00

FAINLESS EXTRACTION Or no pay—12 years' guarantee
RE-ENAMELING The art way of fixing teeth. Let us show you how it is done.

FOR SALE AT ALL DEALERS



This Label

On Every Loaf

Made in a Clean Bakery
SHIPPED EVERYWHERE

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE
CO. OF AMERICA.
Incorporated as a Stock Company by
the State of New Jersey.
Home Office, Newark, N. J.
Life Insurance for men, women and
children. J. M. Johnson, Supt., Dooly
Block, Hyrum, Bldg. Mgr. (Oral
Dept.), Tribune Bldg.

MEADOW SWEET
BUTTER
IN BLUE CARTONS ONLY.

"GRAY'S WAYS"

"It Matters Not the Season—Chesterfield."

258 and 260 Main St.